THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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MONITOR.

No. X.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. I. PAGE 284.)

Luctificam Alecto dirarum ab sede sororum
Infernisque ciet tenebris; cui tristia bella,
Iræque, insidiæque, et crimina noxia cordi.

Calls dire Aletco from the realms of hell,
Crimes, frauds, and murders are the fiends delight,
The rage of death, and slaughters of the fight.

Perhaps no one circumstance has contributed more to the success of France in her career of conquest, than the false, but almost universally prevalent opinion, that she took arms originally in her own defence—That a coalition of despots had been framed in order to extinguish the fire which she had kindled on the altar of freedom; were foiled in the impious attempt, and their subsequent disasters have been, by many, imputed to the frowns of heaven on this sacrilege of the deepest die. Not only have the jacobin presses in Europe and America teemed with assertions of this nature, but many of our politicians who have been, in other respects. totally free from the French mania, and have wished that bounds might be set to the all-grasping ambition of that terrible power, have execrated the authors of the coalition against France; and to them have attributed the unparalleled miseries under which Europe has groaned since the epoch of the French revolution.

The opinion that the French revolution would terminate favourably to human happiness, accorded with the wishes of every real philanthropist; and men are easily induced to *believe* what they *wish* may prove true. But those men who, to advantages for accurate observation, combined that strength of mind, that reach of intellect, which alone could enable them to form a correct idea of the nature of this portentous phenomenon, saw in it the seeds of a volcano, which threatened the human race with wide wasting destruction.

Horrificis Juxta tonat Ætna ruinis.

They saw that the philosophists and politicians of revolution, "had made a schism with the universe; and that schism extended to almost every thing great and small*." The correctness of the views of the *real philosophers*, who dreaded the Gallic rage for innovation and revolutionizing, was tested by the proceedings of the French revolutionary leaders They soon declared war against civilized man, and laid the axe at the root of all society.

The pretended coalitions against France at *Pavia* and *Pilnitz*, existed in jacobin gazettes only. They were base, clumsy LIES, manufactured for the sole purpose of making the cause of France popular, and paving the way for the domination of the jacobin sect.

We should not be at the trouble now to contradict this vile *forgery*, were it not that the jacobins in this country are perpetually attempting to justify the *aggressions* of France, and to support her cause, under the pretence that she was stimulated by surrounding

* BURKE.

powers to call forth her energies, and that her war was originally that of self defence *.

The treaty of Pavia is alleged to have been concluded in July 1791, at *Pavia*, a town in *Italy*, and it is signed "LEOPOLD"—"PRINCE NASSAU"—Count "FLORIDA BLANCA"—"BISCHOPSWERDER."

The comparison of dates and signatures prove this to have been a jacobin forgery. Of the four persons therein named, only two were in Italy at the time, and neither of them at *Pavia*. There were other marks of falsehood relating to this forgery, which it is useless to specify.

When it was made evident that the treaty of *Pavia* was a jacobin forgery, the sect manufactured another *lie*.—The story of a projected invasion, and partition of her territory, was too valuable to be renounced.

The pretended treaty at Pilnitz, was called by the jacobins the memorable PARTITION TREATY; was said to have been entered into for purposes similar to what took place in Poland. The Pilnitz treaty was represented as having been concluded in August, 1791, but one month after that of Pavia. The treaties of Pilnitz and Pavia, were alleged to have been concluded between the same parties for the same purpose. But we cannot better show the falsehood of any pretence of that kind, than by quoting a passage in the ANTI-JACOBIN NEWSPAPER, No. XX.

"If the *Treaty of Pilnitz* be really the same in substance with that of *Pavia*, it has already received an ample refutation. If it be different, why is it not produced? Why do not they, who rest their cause upon it, inform us by whom it was signed, and between what parties; what its stipulations were; and above all, on what authority or evidence it rests? If they confess their own ignorance of the contents of this pretended instrument, to which they have so often triumphantly appealed, let them at least acquaint us in whose possession the important secret may really be found.

"For if such a treaty had in fact existed, must not every article, provision, and clause of this great confederacy, have been long ago published to the world? How can it have happened, that no trace should ever have appeared of this extensive and complicated machine? Have those who framed these stipulations, and those who signed them, those who acceded to them, and those who took up arms to resist them, all continued to this hour equally ignorant of their contents? The British government * has publicly disclaimed all knowledge of this Secret Partition-Treaty. In all their mutual recriminations, on the subject of the calamities which *their* disunion has produced, the Austrian and Prussian governments have never once appealed to these stipulations, which, had they existed, must have decided the dispute. A feeble attempt was made by *Spain*, to accuse this country of withholding aid from its allies, but no reference was made to the *Treaty of Punitz*. The same remark applies to all the other powers who have successively yielded to *France*, and purchased ruin by disgrace. But what shall we say of *France* herself? With every means of knowledge that corruption, intimidation, or conquest could supply, can she be ignorant of the contents of this Partition-Treaty, which drove her into a bloody and ruinous war? Is she unapprized of the injuries which she took up arms to resist? Or has she studiously suppressed her own vindication, out of her abundant respect and tenderness for the honour of other governments? In either shape the argument is decisive. If the treaty existed, she must have known its stipulations. If known, she could have no inducement to conceal them; if not known, they were no part of the motives on which she acted, they can supply no materials for her defence.

"The truth unquestionably is, that at *Pilnitz*, no act was done, except the signature of the unmeaning declaration published at the time; and that neither at *Pavia*, nor at *Pilnitz*, nor elsewhere, was any treaty concluded either for enslaving or dividing *France*."

In the preceding we have proof that the jacobin sect have promulgated most infamous falsehoods as respects the coalition said to have been formed against France. We, however, do not deny that after France had declared war against every existing government, throughout the civilized world, and thus forced the nations of Europe to stand in their own defence, that in some instances they might have carried their opposition too far.

Thus we find in the memoirs of a

* See the Aurora, *passim*.

* See Lord Grenville's letter to Lord Malmesbury, dated July 20, 1797, and published in the papers of the negociation at Lisle.

General Danican, a famous revolutionary commander, that in some instances, the allied armies hoisted the standards of their own particular nations, and thus made their cause odious to the natives of the country. But from the same writer, (a prime actor in the scenes of revolutionary horror) we extract the following:

"Next in the democratic list, stand the public and private agents of the directory, who frequent every ordinary in Europe, arrayed in different liveries. The new French government, which can only support itself by making the people participate in their atrocious acts of frenzy, HAS ORGANIZED REGULAR CONSPIRACIES AGAINST EVERY LAWFUL AUTHORITY."

How dreadfully has the truth of this been testified in Prussia. Fortresses which would have baffled a Duke of Marlborough for a whole campaign, have been surrendered with barely the appearance of a defence!

Extracts from "Democracy," a manuscript Poem.

(Continued from The Weekly Inspector, *vol.* I. *page* 304.*)*

One of the leaders of a mob, met in order to condemn the British treaty—makes a harangue, in the course of which he hits on a notable expedient to make the advocates of that instrument unpopular. This was merely to fix on their opponents some odious appellation; such as *British Agents*, or *Aristocrats*, and thus render them unpopular with that class of the community who never think nor examine for themselves. The same artifice is in use to this day.

—

Ye noble Democrats, exalted few,
How shall I best my ardent gladness show,
What have we not this day achiev'd, my friends?
What left undone that may promote our ends?
Yet those vile merchants,—miscreants, shall I say?
Though all in trade concern'd all staid away.
But let us loud of *British influence*, bawl,
And d***'d Aristocrat, each merchant call;
Before the cry, his influence, power, and name,
Shall sink, nor ever grace the roll of fame;
Before this fierce and comprehensive cry,
His strength shall wither, his importance die.
Nor difficult the task;—who e'er shall dare
Against our high proceedings to declare,
The name Aristocrat, shall strike him dead,
And deep damnation settle on his head;
For arguments like these none need to want,
And these alone wil e'en the boldest daunt.
Hence, on this day, such bright success hath shone,
And faction's triumph mark'd it for her own;
And hence my soul a happy omen draws
Of routed order, and demolish'd laws,
A sweet millennial age, in whose long reign,
Nor rule shall hold, nor decency restrain.

The *shibboleth* of the Frenchman, who harangues the crowd on the same occasion, would figure in one of Foote's farces.

—

"Good gentlemen, and Messieurs si'l vous plait,
I vil a little parlez on dis day,
I tinks it be no matters, Je declare,
To talk about dis dam, dam peace, be gar!
Peace is no bon, but Vor is all de fashion,
Vid French, and Anglois, *oui*, and every nation—
All but Amerique—and we hear no fight,
Ven all de vorld, *mon Dieu!* in dat delight.
I tinks dat liberté in dis consist,
To knock down every mans, with sword or fist,
To guillotine, or to de lanterne porte,
If dat he be of any but our sort;
Vat, sal de Risticat, who don't tink so,
As us, and all *bon* Democrats *nove* do;
Sal he with head upon his shouiders walk,
And, 'gainst such citizens as us dare talk?
For every mans be Risticat who stay
Ven he be ask from dis societé.
V'ell make de rascals to de CAP to bow,
Or else ve'll cut deir trote, and learn dem how.
And gentlemans, I makes no doubt all,
Dat ve shall soon upon de Anglois fall,
Eat all deir beef, and leave dem but de bone;
Den all sing ca ira, and *vive le son.*"

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

Sir,

The following account of an extraordinary female character, is taken from Barry's history of Music; a work, not only valuable to the amateurs of that art, but replete with much general information, containing a rich fund of entertainment for every reader of taste.

If you think that it may be pleasing to some palates, by way of a desert after a dish

of politics, you will please to serve it up in the INSPECTOR.

LA MAUSSIN, the successor of the celebrated Opera singer La Rochois, was a most extraordinary personage. She was equally fond of both sexes; fought, and loved like a man; and resisted and fell like a woman. Her adventures are of a very romantic kind. Married to a young husband, who was soon obliged to absent himself from her to enter on an office he had obtained in Provence—she ran away with a fencing master, of whom she learned the small sword, and became an excellent fencer, which was afterwards a useful qualification to her on several occasions. The lovers first retreated to Marseilles; but necessity soon obliged them to solicit employment there at the opera; and, as both had naturally good voices, they were received without difficulty. But soon after she was seized with a passion for one of her own sex, whom she seduced, but the object of her whimsical affection being pursued by her friends, and taken, she was thrown into a convent at Avignon, where La Maussin soon followed her; and, having presented herself as a novice, obtained admission. Some time after, she set fire to the convent, and, availing herself of the confusion she had occasioned, carried off her favourite. But being pursued and taken, she was condemned to the flames for contumacy; a sentence, however, which was not executed, as the young Marsellaise was found, and restored to her friends.

She then went to Paris, and made her first appearance on the opera stage in 1695, when she performed the part of Pallas, in Cadmus, with the greatest success. The applause was so violent, that she was obliged, in her car, to take off her masque to salute and thank the public, which redoubled their marks of approbation. From that time her success was uninterrupted. Dumeni the singer, having affronted her, she put on men's clothes, watched for him in the Place des Victoires, and insisted on his drawing his sword and fighting her; which he refusing, she caned him, and took from him his watch and snuff-box. Next day, Dumeni, having boasted at the opera house, that he had defended himself against three men who had attempted to rob him, she related the whole story, and produced his watch and snuff box in proof of her having caned him for his cowardice. Thevenard was nearly treated in the same manner, and had no other way of escaping her chastisement, than by publicly asking her pardon, after hiding himself at the Palais Royal three weeks.

At a ball given by Monsieur, the brother of Louis XIV. she again put on men's clothes, and having behaved impertinently to a lady, three of her friends, supposing La Maussin to be a man, called her out. She might easily have avoided the combat by discovering her sex, but she instantly drew, and killed them all three. Afterwards, returning very coolly to the ball, she told the story to Monsieur, who obtained her pardon.

After other adventures, she went to Brussels, and there became the mistress of the Elector of Bavaria. This prince quitting her for the Countess of Arcos, sent her, by the Count, husband of that lady, a purse of forty thousand livres, with an order to quit Brussels. This extraordinary heroine threw the purse at the Count's head, telling him it was a recompense worthy of such a scoundrel, and ——— as himself. After this, she returned to the opera stage, which she quitted in 1705. Being at length seized with a fit of devotion, she recalled her husband, who had remained in Provence, and passed with him the last years of her life in a very pious manner, dying in 1707, at the age of thirty-four.

The following interesting account of the unfortunate STRADELLA, a celebrated musician, is from Burney's History of Music.

ALESSANDRO STRADELLA, of Naples, was not only an excellent composer, but a great performer on the violin; and, besides these qualifications, was possessed of a fine voice, and an exquisite manner of singing. His com-

positions, which are all vocal, seem superior to any that were produced in the last century, (the 17th) except by Carissimi; and if he had enjoyed equal longevity, he would, perhaps, be inferior in no respect to that great musician.

This musician, probably at an early period of his life, having acquired great reputation at Venice by his talents, was employed by a noble Venetian to teach a young lady of a noble Roman family, named HORTENSIA, to sing. This lady, on whom nature had bestowed a beautiful person, and an exquisite voice, notwithstanding her illustrious birth, had been seduced from her friends, and submitted to live with this Venetian in a criminal manner.

Hortensia's love for music, and admiration for the talents of her instructor, by frequent access, soon gave birth to a passion of a different kind, and she and her master became mutually enamoured of each other. Before their secret was disclosed, of which the consequences might have been fatal to Stradella, they agreed to quit Venice together, and fly to Naples; and, after travelling in the most secret manner possible, they arrived at Rome in their way to that city. The Venetian, on discovering their flight, determined to gratify his revenge by having them assassinated in whatever part of the world they could be found; and having engaged two desperate ruffians to pursue them, by a large sum of ready money, and a promise of a still greater reward when the work was accomplished—they proceeded directly to Naples, the place of Stradella's nativity, supposing that he would naturally retire thither for shelter, preferably to any other part of Italy. But, after seeking him in vain for some time in that city, they were informed that he and the lady were still at Rome, where she was regarded as his wife. Of this they communicated intelligence to their employer, assuring him of their determination to go through with the business they had undertaken, provided he would procure them letters of recommendation to the Venetian ambassador at Rome, to grant them an asylum as soon as the deed was perpetrated.

After waiting at Naples for the necessary letters and instructions, they proceeded to Rome, where, such was the celebrity of Stradella, they were not long before they discovered his residence. But hearing that he was soon to conduct an oratorio of his own composition, in the church of St. John Lateran, in which he was not only to play, but to sing the principal part; and as this performance was to begin at five o'clock in the evening, they determined to avail themselves of the darkness of the night, when he and his mistress should return home.

On their arrival at the church, the oratorio was begun, and the excellence of the music and its performance, joined to the rapture that was expressed by the whole congregation, made an impression, and softened the *rocky* hearts, even of these *savage beasts*, to such a degree, as to incline them to relent; and to think that it would be a pity to take away the life of a man whose genius and abilities were the delight of all Italy. An instance of the *miraculous powers of modern* music, superior, perhaps, to any that could be well authenticated by the *ancient*.

Both these assassins being equally affected by the performance, alike inclined to mercy! And accosting him in the street when he quitted the church, after complimenting him upon his oratorio, confessed to him the business on which they had been sent by the Venetian nobleman, whose mistress he had stolen; adding, that charmed by the music, they had changed their minds; and advised him and the lady to fly to some place of safety as soon as possible; they determined to relinquish the rest of the reward that was promised them, and tell their employer, that Stradella and his mistress had quitted Rome the night before their arrival in that city.

After this wonderful escape, the lovers did not wait for a new counsel to quit Rome, but set out that very night for Turin, as a place most remote from their implacable enemy and his emis-

saries. The assassins returning to Venice, told the enraged Venetian that they had traced the fugitives to Turin, a place where the laws being not only severe, but the difficulty of escaping so much greater than in any other part of Italy, on account of the garrison, they should decline any further concern in the business. This intelligence, however, did not incline the offended nobleman to relinquish his purpose, but rather stimulated him to new attempts. He, therefore, engaged two other assassins in his service, procuring for them letters of recommendation from the Abbe d'Estrade, at that time the French ambassador at Venice, addressed to the Marquis de Villars, ambassador from France to Turin. The Abbe d'Estrade requesting, at the desire of the Venetian ambassador, protection for two merchants, who intended to reside some time in that city, which being delivered by the new assassins, they paid their court regularly to the ambassador, while they waited for a favourable opportunity to accomplish their undertaking with safety.

The Duchess of Savoy, at this time regent, having been informed of the sudden flight of Stradella and Hortensia from Rome, and their arrival at Turin, and knowing the danger they were in from the vindictive spirit of their enemy, placed the lady in a convent, and retained Stradella in her palace, as her Maestro di Capella. In a situation, apparently so secure, Stradella's fears for his safety began to abate; till one day, at six o'clock in the evening, as he was walking for the air, on the ramparts of the city, he was set upon by two ruffians, who each gave him a stab in the breast with a dagger, and immediately flew to the house of the French ambassador as a sanctuary.

The assault having been seen by numbers of people who were walking on the same place, occasioned such an uproar in the city, that the news soon reached the Duchess, who ordered the gates to be shut, and the assassins to be demanded of the French ambassador; but he insisting on the priviliges granted to men of his function by the law of nations, refused to give them up. This transaction, however, made a great noise all over Italy, and M. de Villars wrote immediately to the Abbe d'Estrade to know the reason of the attack upon Stradella by the two men whom he had recommended; and was informed by the Abbe, that he had been surprised into a recommendation of those assassins by one of the most powerful of the Venetian nobility. In the mean time, Stradella's wounds, though extremely dangerous, proved not to be mortal, and the Marquis de Villars having been informed by the surgeons that he would recover, in order to prevent any further dispute about the privileges of the *corps diplomatique*, suffered the assassins to escape.

But such was the implacability of the enraged Venetian, that, never relinquishing his purpose, he continued to have Stradella constantly watched by spies, whom he maintained in Turin. A year having elapsed after the cure of his wounds, and no fresh disturbance happening, he thought himself secure from any further attempts upon his life. The Duchess Regent, interesting herself in the happiness of two persons who had suffered so much, and who seemed born for each other, had them married in her palace. After which ceremony, Stradella having an invitation to Genoa to compose an opera for that city, went thither with his wife, determining to return to Turin after the carnival; but the Venetian being informed of this motion, sent assassins after them, who, watching a favourable opportunity, rushed into their chamber early one morning, and stabbed them both to the heart. The murderers having secured a bark, which lay in the port, by instantly retreating to it, escaped from justice, and were never heard of more.

STATE PAPER.

BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

As inserted by authority in the Gazette of Konigsberg, of the 1st Dec. 1806.

" The battle of the 14th of October,

notwithstanding the courageous efforts of his majesty's armies, has been so unfortunate for the Prussian arms, the road to the capital, and even to the very heart of his majesty's dominions, has been left open to the enemy; the king was, therefore, induced to offer terms for an armistice, of which he had every reason to expect a cordial acceptance on the part of the enemy, as in the midst of the battle he received a letter from the emperor Napoleon, full of friendly expressions; but to this offer of the armistice, the door of acceptance was shut, unless the king consented, as the basis of peace, to certain sacrifices, incompatible with his honour and dignity.

"The king, who saw the full extent and magnitude of the misfortunes and dangers which unavoidably surrounded his faithful subjects, preferred an immediate and certain tranquillity, to the remote and uncertain prospect of the return of the fortune of war in his favour; his majesty, therefore, immediately took the resolution of making such sacrifices, however great they might be, as were compatible with the interests of his throne, and accordingly sent the minister of state, the marquis Lucchessini, as early as the 18th of October, with ample diplomatic powers, to the head-quarters of the emperor and king Napoleon. The sacrifices which the king had agreed to, on receiving the first dispatches from marquis Lucchessini, (to whom, in order to accelerate the business, his majesty has sent major-general Zastrow,) were so adequate to the advantages which the enemy, by the fortune of a single day had gained, that so early as the 30th of October, they were respectfully acknowledged, and received as the basis for a treaty of peace, by the plenipotentiary, the grand marshal of the palace, Duroc; upon this basis the peace itself was to have been concluded without delay, and the king, on his own part, took all the necessary measures to provide that those conditions of peace should be punctually fulfilled, immediately after the signing of the preliminaries thereof. The emperor Napoleon, on the contrary, refused to put a stop to hostilities, and allowed his army not only to enjoy the advantages they already possessed, but to proceed in acquiring new conquests, and even all the provinces of the king, on the Oder and the Warte, destitute of garrisons, were inundated with French troops, and thus these defenceless provinces felt all the horrors of a war, as well as the capital.

"At the head-quarters of the emperor, even four days after the acceptance of the conditions of peace, a seditious proclamation was printed, published, and distributed, tending to produce an insurrection, or disturbances and rebellion among the subjects of his majesty in south Prussia. Wherever the enemy's troops could find their way, the property of the king was taken possession of; the royal treasures were seized, and it was attempted to seduce the servants of his majesty from their lawful allegiance, and an oath was even tendered to them, whereby they were required to swear fealty to the enemy.

"Those facts created a suspicion that the emperor was not serious in his intention of concluding a peace upon the basis already understood by the plenipotentiaries of both nations. The unceasing, but ineffectual endeavours of the plenipotentiaries of the king, and to break off entirely the thread of communication between the two belligerent powers, proved clearly to his majesty, that this suspicion was well grounded, more particularly as the positive declaration, "That the emperor, knowing the situation in which Prussia has been placed, since the unfortunate battle of the 14th, must take advantage of that situation for the conclusion of his peace with England and Russia," leaves no doubt remaining with respect to the intentions of France.

"After this, the formally concluded basis for peace was entirely set aside, and instead of it, an armistice was proposed, on the part of the French, at the very moment that it was thought that the basis of a definitive peace had been settled, and each new advantage,

gained in the interim by the French now increased the severity of the demands made upon Prussia.

"After having indulged themselves in so many illusory hopes the plenipotentiary of the king at last thought themselves justified in concluding on the 10th of November, the armistice hereafter inserted, *verbatim*, in order to put a stop to the continually increasing demands of the enemy. This document was accompanied by the official declaration of the imperial minister for foreign affairs, M. Talleyrand, prince of Benevento, the contents of which prove more clearly than any thing that had gone before, that Prussia would only flatter herself in vain, if she cherished a most distant hope of a secure or lasting peace, notwithstanding the unheard of sacrifices which the armistice imposed upon her.

"But if the king himself even had indulged such a hope, it was no longer in his power to fulfil those conditions in that armistice with regard to the return of the Russian armies, because, as the French troops during the negociation, had advanced even to the Vistula, his majesty was not in a situation to stop the march of the Russian armies, when their own frontiers were menaced by the enemy. Thus no choice was left to the king; he was obliged to refuse his ratification o the armistice, which the grand marshal Duroc brought to his head-quarters, at Osterode, on the 22d of November.

"If any alternative remained, it was one that implied the accomplishing of impossibilities, viz. to invite the cabinets of St. James and St. Petersburgh, to unite with his majesty, and agree upon the basis of a negociation with the emperor Napoleon for a general peace.

"This has been done, and though there were but feeble hopes of the success of such an attempt, yet the king did not recal the marquis Lucchessini from the head-quarters of the emperor and king.

"During the time that the king was thus exhausting all the resources in his power to stop the shedding of human blood, he was, nevertheless, busily occupied in bringing forward all the means of resistance which God has given him.

"While the fortresses, provided with ample means of defence, such as those of Settin, Custin, Magdeburgh, &c. have been delivered up to the enemy in a most scandalous manner by their respective commanders; the other fortresses of the country, particularly those on the banks of the Vistula have been now put in the best possible state of defence, and intrusted to the command of brave and honourable officers. The rest of the marching regiments which were quartered or encamped near the Vistula and Warte, shall be united with the numerous, well disciplined, and brave army brought to the assistance of the king, by his true friend and faithful ally, the emperor Alexander.

"While these united troops attack the enemy, a new and numerous army, which is began to be collected, well disciplined, and equipped for war, shall follow their fellow-soldiers to the field of glory. Above all, the king relies on the support of that people, who gloriously fought the battles in the seven years war, against almost all Europe, and who did not despond nor waver in their allegiance to their monarch, even when the capital and the greatest part of the kingdom were in possession of the enemy; his majesty looks with confidence to the support of that people, who, upon that occasion, in the midst of unheard of perils and calamities, evinced an energy and firmness which has merited the applause of the present age, and secured them that of future generations.

"At the present moment, there are even greater calls upon our energies, than there were at the period of the above calamities. We now struggle for all that is dear and honourable to us as a nation, or sacred to humanity. To preserve the independence and existence of the nation alone, the king took up arms: this the nation, nay the whole world knows; and the enemy will not be able to deceive the people by the phantom of a pretended coali-

tion, of the existence of which he cannot produce the least evidence.

" In her former struggles in the seven years war, Prussia stood alone, or at least without any material assistance from any other power. She then stood up against the first powers of Europe. In the present struggle she can reckon upon the assistance of the powerful and magnanimous Alexander, who, with his whole strength stands forward to the preservation of Prussia. Prussia in this great struggle has only one interest in common with Russia; both will stand or fall together. With such an intimate union of both powers in such a holy struggle against an enemy whose success has raised him to such a giddy height that he knows no limits to his career, the issue of the struggle cannot long remain doubtful

" Perseverance in danger, according to the glorious example of our forefathers, can, and will lead us on to victory."

[Here follows the Armistice concluded at Charlottenburgh, on the 16th November, 1806, between Marquis Lucchessini, and General Zastrow, on the part of Prussia, and Marshal Duroc on the part of France.]

NOTE OF CHARLES MAURICE TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento, delivered in after the above Armistice was signed.

" The undersigned, minister for foreign affairs, has received his imperial and royal majesty's commands, to declare to their excellencies the marquis Lucchessini, and the general Von Zastrow, plenipotentiaries of his majesty the king of Prussia, as follows:

" Four coalitions, of which the last has brought on the present war, were formed against France—all four have been conquered; the victories which his imperial and royal majesty has gained over them, have subjected under his power very extensive dominions. Thrice has France, actuated by a moderation unexampled in history, determined to give back the whole, or at least the greater part of her conquests, and has re-established princes upon their thrones, without any great diminution of that power, which they had forfeited in consequence of the emperor's victories.

" Although the emperor has thrice acted in this manner, yet he is willing once more to display his extraordinary moderation, though it might produce, before the lapse of ten years, even a fifth coalition.

" In the course of those continually renewed wars, France, Spain, and Holland, have lost their colonies. It is natural, it is just, that those countries which, by the laws of war have come into the possession of the emperor, should serve as compensations for those colonies. But the most material injury which the fourth coalition has done to France is, that the Porte has lost his independence. Wallachia and Moldavia were governed by two men who were justly deposed by the Porte; but she has been forced to reinstate them in their dignities by the threats of Russia; and those concessions on the part of the Porte, may be reckoned as actual conquests by Russia:—If, therefore, the total dependence of the Porte, ought to be a chief point to France, his majesty the emperor, would lose the greatest advantage of his victories, if he were not to obtain the guarantee of the future independence of that power.

" His imperial majesty, therefore, cannot in the least consent to the restoration of the conquered countries, until the full enjoyments of the rights of the Porte over Wallachia and Moldavia is acknowledged, and its total independence recognized and guaranteed.

" The undersigned has the honour to renew to their excellencies the marquis Lucchessini, and the general Von Zastrow, the assurance of his high consideration.

" C. M. TALLEYRAND,
" Prince of Benevento.
" *Berlin, November* 16, 1806."

PROCLAMATION,

CONCERNING THE ABOLISHING SEVERAL ABUSES IN THE ARMY.

In consequence of the unfortunate

and almost total dissolution of several corps of the army, sent into the field against the French, it has been impossible for his Prussian majesty, on account of a total want of authentic information, to distinguish truth from falsehood, rumours from facts, to reward merit, or to inflict punishment. His majesty, therefore, must postpone drawing any conclusions until that period, when his majesty shall be enabled to do so with more certainty and precision. His majesty is far from the idea of ascribing to his brave armies, all the calamities and misfortunes which he himself and his dominions have experienced. It is, on the contrary, very satisfactory to his majesty, that many of his soldiers, from the highest to the lowest rank, have distinguished themselves by a steady courage, continued perseverance, and a true sense of honour. But, unfortunately, instances have occurred (proved by facts that speak for themselves) of such a nature, as not to be passed over any longer in silence; on the contrary, they ought most severely and most publicly to be animadverted on, as an example for the future. Amongst those whose conduct is most highly reprehensible, are

1. All those officers who have more or less participated in the unheard of conduct of the surrender to the enemy of the fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, Spandau, and Magdeburgh.

2. All those officers who, not being present at the capitulation of their respective corps, nevertheless offered themselves voluntarily to surrender, as belonging to such corps, nay, even persuaded their comrades and their subalterns to take a similar scandalous resolution.

3. Lastly, all those who, without having received any furlough, or having been made prisoners, have absented themselves from the armies, and went either home or elsewhere, &c.

In consequence of which, his majesty has, for the present, dismissed his service with disgrace, for ever, the major and commander at Erfurth, Von Pruschenck, because, though the city of Erfurth surrendered, there was no necessity to deliver up the forts of Petersburgh and Cirianburgh, if the commandant had taken the necessary precautions. At Stettin, the lieutenant general and governor, Von Romberg, is cashiered, as well as the major general Von Knobelsdorff. Major general Von Rauch, as commander in second, is dismissed with disgrace, and for ever.

The major and fort engineer at Stettin, Von Harenberg, is broke.

In Custrin, the colonel and commander, Von Ingersleben, is condemned to be shot.

In Spandau, the major and commander, Von Benkennorff, is dismissed with disgrace.

In Magdeburgh, the general of infantry, Von Kleist, and the commander, colonel du Trocsell, are dismissed with disgrace.

1stly. All the remaining generals who were at Magdeburgh at the time, and who, in the council of war, voted for the surrender of the fortress, are likewise dismissed with disgrace; as also all those officers who have signed any of the above mentioned capitulations.

2dly. All the officers of the corps of Hohenlohe, who belonged to it at the affairs of Pasenwalk and Prestzlow, who arrived at Stettin before the capitulation of that place, and who joined those that were included in that capitulation, are also dismissed the service for ever. All officers who, previous to the capitulation concluded at Aclam, had passed that town, but returned in order to surrender themselves prisoners, are also dismissed the service.

3dly. All officers who, during the retreat of their corps, left them without having a furlough, or without having been taken prisoners, and shall have returned home or elsewhere; and all officers not belonging to any corps that was obliged to capitulate, and who have gone over to the enemy in order to get passports that they might return without molestation, are all dismissed the service for ever.

Further, his majesty reserves to himself to bring to account all those officers, high or low, particularly those in the commissary department, whose actions still remain doubtful, or who in the eyes of the army have shown themselves unworthy of the trust reposed in them; and, if upon the future investigation of their conduct, the above stated facts are found to be more criminal than at present appears, then, and in that case, the punishment will be proportionably severe; but, in order to prevent future dereliction from duty, his majesty has thought proper to publish the following ordinances:—

1. All governors and commandants who in future, from fear of a bombardment, or under the pretext of a want of the necessary

requisites for supporting a siege, or under any groundless pretence whatever, be it what it may, shall neglect, or refuse to defend with whatever means they possess, the fortress intrusted to their charge, shall be shot without any mercy.

Every commander or governor of a fortress who shall consent to any secret articles, (in the capitulation which the enemy may force them to conclude) for their own benefit or that of any of their subalterns, as has been the case at Magdeburgh, shall be cashiered.

2. Every regiment which does not obey the orders received to attack, or without orders leaves the field of battle, after it has been made known to his majesty, shall be cashiered and drafted into other regiments.

3. Every officer who in future shall be guilty of the misdemeanors first above described in Nos. 2d and 3d, or shall leave the field of battle without being wounded, shall be cashiered with infamy: each soldier who in running away throws away his arms, shall be immediately shot.

4. Every officer who shall meet with any dispersed soldiers shall rally them, and lead them to the first corps, or to another place of rendezvous. If he does not perform this duty he shall be accountable for his conduct.

5. The regimental and company surgeons are to be as near their respective corps on the day of battle as possible, and they must be provided with all the requisites of their profession, under pain of being dismissed with disgrace.

6. The ammunition waggons of each corps ought always to be attended by a staff officer or captain, to preserve regularity in the march. Those officers commanded to attend this duty shall be cashiered in case of neglecting the same.

Whoever wantonly fires a musket to create a false alarm, shall be immediately shot.

Any waggon driver who shall unyoke his horses from his waggon, in order to run away with them, shall be shot. But as it is absolutely necessary to produce a serious alteration in the commissary department of the army, the plan of reform to be adopted shall be communicated as soon as possible to the different corps.

7. On any unforeseen occurrences, for example, on extraordinary forced marches, retreats, &c. every commanding officer of a corps shall be entitled to make a requisition upon the inhabitants for the necessary quantity of provisions and forage for men and horses under his command, giving his receipt for the same; but if he exceeds the necessary quantity in his requisition, he shall be shot.

8. The officers of the general staff, with their adjutants, are to take charge of conducting the several corps, and are never to leave their respective commands. The pioneers are to be at the head of each column, that they may be ready to repair the roads or to cut out new communications. The officers of the general staff must take care of every thing that can facilitate or accelerate the march of their respective corps. If the army is to form before the enemy, those officers must reconnoitre and discover the best ways of retreat, as also to mark out the ground.

9. As long as the war continues, the subalterns as well as the privates, if they distinguish themselves for courage and presence of mind, shall be equally entitled to promotion as any prince or nobleman in the Prussian dominions. He alone who has committed crimes shall be excluded from being an officer.

10. The widows of every Soldier, who has distinguished himself and dies in the field of battle, shall receive a pension proportionate to the rank of her husband.

11. It is hardly necessary to say that every act of insubordination is severely punishable. Every one is already well acquainted with the regulations of the army on this subject. Yet as experience has late shown the contrary on several occasions, it is now brought to the serious recollection of the army, that every one may be completely aware of the punishment attending insubordination.

12. Extortion of money from, or plundering and illusage of the inhabitants, and such like outrageous conduct, shall be punished with death.

13. All Prussian subjects who are found serving the enemy, and taken with arms in their hands, shall be shot without mercy.

This proclamation, which it is intended shall be made known to every individual in the army, shall not only be read at the head of every regiment, but every individual shall take a copy thereof for the better regulation of his conduct.

An abstract shall be made of this proclamation, so far as regards the subalterns, privates, and waggon drivers, which shall be read to them in their native language; and the reading thereof shall be repeated every week or fourteen days; as also the same measures shall be taken with our former proclamation respecting the distribution of Medals of merit.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Ortelsburg, 1st Dec. 1806.

The following observations on the above document, were communicated by an obliging correspondent.

The king of Prussia's declaration is a state paper uncommonly luminous and satisfactory. It is a round, and apparently, unvarnished tale; and will, probably, dispose every reader to the cause of the power by which it is issued. The simplicity of its language

and thoughts, afford a striking contrast to the inflated, hypocritical, and artful notes and bulletins of France.

His proclamation concerning the abolishing several abuses in the armies, deserves to fix a large share of attention. The state of the Prussian armies, so long regarded as only censurable on the side of a too strict discipline, cannot fail of exciting our astonishment, when we find the sovereign, at this day, directing that "the regimental "and company surgeons must be pro- "vided with all the requisites of their "profession, and that the pioneers are "to be at the head of each column, "that they may be ready to repair the "roads or to cut out new communi- "cations."

The misconduct, treachery, and villany of the officers next fix our regard; but lastly, and most of all, the ninth ordinance, by which it is provided that, during the war, the *subalterns* and *privates*, if they distinguish themselves for courage and presence of mind, shall be entitled to promotion, equally with any prince or nobleman in the Prussian dominions.

When we recollect the strictness with which, in Germany, nobility and military command have hitherto been united, we must perceive, in this ordinance, a vast revolution, tending to change the face of society throughout Europe. It was indeed from Prussia, whose court has never been charged with prejudices, that this rupture of the ancient system was to be expected; but even for her, it might have seemed a blow too daring. Circumstances, however, have rendered it a measure of the first necessity to her, and removed the appearance of designing, or romantic innovation. Betrayed, as the king has been, by those who, having estates and dignities to save, may have, therefore, been foremost to make their private peace with the public enemy, it is natural for him to turn to another class of subjects, in search of faithful servants; but whether this has been his motive, or whether in the hour of difficulty he be willing to propose new incentives to valour, even in the ranks, its consequences are equally important, and equally obvious.

The first is, that of putting the Prussian army, in this respect, upon the same advantageous footing with that of France, and thus raising a new bulwark against French aggression:—the second, that of operating a reform through all the ramifications of society, such as will render Europe less open to French seduction. It ought never to be doubted, that the state of Europe is one powerful cause of the successes of France.

On the whole, whether we consider this ordinance alone, or add the tenth, in which provision is promised to the widows of those who fall, together with the wholesome rigour threatened to be exercised against traitors and others, there seems foundation for an opinion, that if Prussia, at the date of the proclamation, was not already lost beyond recovery, much may be hoped from her future system, not only for herself, but for Europe, and the world. The late advices present a ray of consolation, deceitful perhaps, but such as have not lately visited us. If Napoleon be once discovered to be not invincible, an important change in his affairs will follow. Misfortunes will not fall upon him singly. He may by no means be ruined, but he will be restrained. Those who are prostrate before him, either through admiration, or through fear, will start upon their feet and be themselves, like the victims of an enchanter, upon the destruction of his talisman.

Cheetham, "an *able editor*," and a *scholar like* WISE.—This *knowing one* tells us, that Gideon Granger has become the *Amicus publicum*. And pray what is that in English?

The Massachusetts Legislature and the President, have been addressing and re-addressing each other with much zeal and sincerity. The old cant of *peace! peace!* abounds in both. As

if destroying a nation's means of defence, was the way to preserve *peace!*

The following toasts, drank by the *Washington Fire Club*, at Salem, Massachusetts, at the celebration of the anniversary of our *political saviour's* birth, are happy and appropriate sentiments of what ought to be our national sentiments.

When our country is in danger, cursed be the man who quits the *lane* till the *pump sucks.* Soldier's joy.

Frigates or Gun-boats?—A strait jacket for those who would substitute pop-squirts for *engines.*

O dear, what can the matter be.

A speedy change in an administration who can do nothing but *upset* the *buckets* which were filled by the prudence of their predecessors. Harum Scarum.

Let every American rip to pieces the *suction-hose* which French alliance has introduced into our national treasury.

Ploner's March.

The generous American, ready to extinguish every *flame*, except that of true patriotism, and what the *fair* excite.

Yankee Doodle.

In times that tried men's souls, may we have a Trenton for our heroes, and a Carter's Mountain for our women and children.

President's March.

May we be always able to meet an enemy or an *incendiary* with a more efficacious weapon than a proclamation.

Brisk Young Soldier.

The Non-Importation Act—or a philosophical experiment to *stifle fire* with dry straw.

Fal Lal La.

Philosophical Rulers—Alas! *empty buckets! empty buckets! empty buckets!*

Hob or Nob.

The approaching elections—The spirit of Washington calls to the friends of order, "*Form a lane! form a lane!*

A wag of an Anti-Jacobin, in the Hampshire Gazette, Northampton, has volunteered his services for a club of Jacobins in manufacturing toasts, which *should have been drunk* on the 4th of March, 1807. We will present a few.

New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode-Island—May the Federalists in these states never realize their numbers, or exert their strength. *Softly cheer.*

Song—Hush my dear, lie still and slumber.

New-York—As Mr. Jefferon said in another case, "They act as if the D——l were in them."

Connecticut—Confound their *steady habits*—they give us the Megrims.

Song—Pompey's Ghost.

Dr. Leib's Report in favour of Libels—A blow at the root of Courts and Juries.

By the Orator of the Day.

Thomas Paine—The friend of Jefferson and Virtue. 12 *cheers.*

By Major Taylor.

Bonaparte's Grand Legion of Honour—May the republicans of America soon wear its insignia.—15 *cheers* by the *knowing ones*—the rest sit still.

By Mr. Louis Baral.

De French and de Merican be all good republican broders—dey vill soon form vun great republican vamily.

The American Fair—No aristocratic monopolies. 18 *cheers.*

(Signal given to gun-boat Jefferson, No 23.)

"Wiggle, wiggle went her tail,
"Pop—went her gun;
"Tremble, tremble, went the earth,
"And down went the—Sun."

A Sneer.—In the "Statesman," an English paper, of September last, we find the following article, which looks a little like quizzing.

Copied from an American newspaper.

"To be let, the most enchanting Farm in America, which in truth may be called the *Eden* of Columbia. A spot selected by the hand of *taste*, from the *volume* of nature, and afterwards embellished by *art*. This *paradise* in miniature, is planted with the whispering pine, and trembling aspin; watered with rivers that warble as they roll, and encircled with hedges, flowered with eglantine, and even vocal with sylvan song. This delicious retreat, lies within two miles of Bennington," &c.—Let novel writers excel this description, if they can.

Puns from London Papers.—A certain evening print is very much in the habit of stopping the press to *catch a lie*—those lies in the end, will *stop their press in earnest.*

A coachmaker, remarking the fashionable stages of carriages, said, "that a *sociable* was all the *ton* during the *honeymoon*—and a *sulky* after."

A provincial paper, giving an account of a bruising match between two men of the names of *Hill* and *Potter*, concluded by saying, "that after sixteen rounds, *Hill* beat his antagonist *hollow*."

It is rather extraordinary that the cocknies should be such bad *marksmen*, when it is known that scarce one out of ten can write his name.

SQUIBS.

"And talk so like a waiting gentlewoman."

The Silly-kickaby scribbler, may well be compared to the silly sprite in the Mid-Summer Night's Dream:

"Neighing in likeness of a silly foal."

Or rather,

"In very likeness of a *roasted crab*."

Dr. Caustic declares, that he will bet any sum, from one mill to three cents, that he can blow the conductor of a certain liliputian journal, through a goose quill, out of the top of the tallest chimney. This he can perform forty-nine times in one ninety-ninth part of less than no time at all, any day in the year, and all day long "Old-style."

Toto cantabitur urbe.—If the shade of the departed *Toby Allspice*, does not like this motto, *it* will hie into a gimlet hole, and remain silent as a "neat's tongue dried."

"If thou more murmurs't, I will rend an oak
And peg thee in its knotty entrails till
Thou'st howl'd away twelve winters."

Or, as Pope expresses it, *nearly*:

Malignant sprite, if careless of this charge,
Thou shoot'st thy e'fin arrows thus at large,
Sharp vengeance shall o'ertake thy crying sins,
Stopp'd in small vials, or transfix'd with pins
Or plung'd in bitter washes, thou shalt lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye;
Or alum styptics, with contracting power.
Shall shrink thy essence to a shrivell'd flower.

If Toby Allspice should chance to be well *peppered, it* will be in a fine *pickle*.

The liliputian Journalist tells us (*silly*-kickaby, No. III.) that *it* proposes to continue to paddle in "ass's milk." This is judicious. "Microscopic animalculæ, cannot exist out of their *native element*."

[Vide Lewen*hoax* on gnat-essences, 67th vol. folio *passim*.]

That the liliputian Journalist has a particular attachment to a certain patient animal, is evident, for that

"His mouth he cannot ope,"
"But out there flies a—"jack-ass,"

as Butler would have said, if he could have made it rhyme. Indeed, the *Morning Chronicle* absolutely *brayed* some time since with certain of the same species, which stun us in Silly-kickaby.

Mathematical.—If nine *taylors* make a man, how many *man-milliners* will make a fop? Or more properly in figures, in the Single Rule of Three Inverse.

Taylors.	Man.	Man. Mil.	Fop.
9 :	1 ::	0's :	O

So much "for fun," as Burns says. If we should pounce upon our tiny game, we shall run the risque of annihilating *it*, whereas we wish to *preserve it*, for our amusement.

A *good thing* for the *Liliputian Journal*.

"Old Busby there, (I forget the fellow's right name—the head pedagogue, however,) has thought proper to tell me that my boy is half mad! Though, for all I can see, the whole offence is, that he is a little *wild* or so in his *way of reading*; and by running from one book to another, and dashing

from this part of the volume to that, has stuffed his head with more words than he knows well how to manage; and so, by dint of *good memory*, without quite *brains enough to ballast it, he flirts out crude scraps of authors upon all occasions, without stopping to think where he is, or who are his hearers.*"—

(Miseries of Human Life.)

The liliputian Journalist says he made Dr. Caustic *run*. And so you did, honey, but as the paddy said, you ran, and the Doctor ran *after you*.

FOREIGN.

London, Jan. 10.

The report, which we mentioned yesterday of Bonaparte being on his return to Paris, obtained much credit in the course of the day; and though no certain advice upon the subject has been received, the funds experienced in the early part of the day a material rise.

Hamburgh Dec. 30.

Bonaparte, in his conversation with the Deputies of this City, made several violent sallies against Great Britain; and, among other things, is reported to have said—"I hate the English, and the more I can injure them, the happier shall I be!"—It is hinted in a popular French Journal, that the three Hanse towns will have to pay a forced loan of 30,000,000 of Franks, out of which Hamburgh alone is to contribute 15 Millions!

The white flux continues to rage among the French army in Poland, besides another shocking disorder called the *Vistula queues*, (Plica Polonica.) In the latter, purulent matter flows out of the end of every hair on the head, and the hairs swell and grow down to the middle of the body in the form of queues.—The disease is almost incurable. The body of the patient is also in general covered with a leprous eruption. The faculty of medicine at Vienna having been consulted, about the best medicine of curing the white flux, have returned for answer, that the patient must eat very strengthening food, and drink choice white wine. The Emperor of Austra has, it is said, offered 14,300 barrels of Hungarian wine, for the relief of the French sick.

Eight P. M.—It is now strongly reported, that the French have been defeated by the Russians on the Narva."

Tonningen, Dec. 30.

All private letters from the neighbourhood of the French armies, agree in representing the scarcity and sickness which prevails amongst them, to be extreme. The Empress Josephine and the Queen of Holland have fled from the contagion.

The Poles are organizing themselves into military squadrons under the orders of Gen. Dombrowski.

A national gendarmerie is organizing throughout the couquered Prussian states, to protect the high roads, insure the arrival of subsistence, and cause persons and property to be respected.

Burr's project (extracted from an American paper) is mentioned in the Paris papers.

Several ships of the line are going to be fitted out in the greatest haste at Copenhagen. The ramparts of the citadel have had cannon planted on them lately, and the guards are doubled, as are those in the harbour.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The second number of the "BEHOLDER" is received, and shall appear in our next.

Our Correspondent, who tunes his poetical reed right merrily, to the air of "Mogsy Lauder," may exclaim with the Shepherd in Virgil,

Et me Phœbus amat: Phœbo sua semper apud me
Munera sunt.

A Communication, in answer to the piece in our last, relative to American copy-rights to European books, came too late for insertion in this day's paper. It shall appear in our next.

Our sentiments do not, in all respects, coincide with those of our Correspondent, respecting the causes of the disasters of the Prussians. We think that we must look to *propazandism* as the great and prime efficient in the destruction of Europe.

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Subscriptions received, by E. Sargeant, No. 39, Wall street.

For the Weekly Inspector.

A Song, to the tune of "*Moggy Lawder.*"

I.

GOOD people all, both great and small,
Give ear to my relation;
Pray rest your shoes to hear my news,
And join the lamentation,
'Bout Aaron Burr's a mighty stir,
Some say he'll come and beat us;
Whilst others swear we've cause to fear
H'ell murder us and eat us.

II.

Kentucky, too, sends her rough crew
To take us by surprise, sir;
They'll beat our faces black and blue,
And then gouge out our eyes, sir.
Perhaps by bribes the Indian tribes
May join poor us to scare, Oh!
Those barbers dread, who shave the head,
And take off skin and hair, Oh!

III.

And what's much worse, a monstrous force
Of hungry alligators,
We understand, have join'd the band,
Of bloody minded traitors.
Hard crocodile, who at the Nile,
Learn'd fighting as a science,
Has to the throats of our gun-boats,
Thrown out a bold defiance.

IV.

'Twas Wilkinson, of great renown,
Who quieted the dons, sir,
And so complete made them retreat,
He boasts the line he won, sir,
Come piping hot to tell the plot,
And boldly did relate, sir,
The nest of traitors he had caught,
Conspiring 'gainst the state, sir.

V.

And more than that, he told them flat,
With speed he had come down, sir,
It was for fear the traitors here
Would run off with the town, sir.
He did pretend to be their friend,
And would be of their party,
Until he got hold of the plot,
And then he damn'd them hearty.

VI.

But Wilkie now, I do avow,
I dont like double dealing,
Like them you may poor us betray,
In case this scheme you fail in.
He pledg'd himself, for lack of pelf,
To extirpate the faction,
And make them swing in hempen string,
For this most daring action.

VII.

And, to be short, in public court,
This daring man of war, sir,
Proclaim'd this news, and did accuse
Some members of the bar, sir.
To make it out beyond a doubt,
And prove it was no slander,
He was not loath to take an oath
'Gainst Ned and Alexander.

VIII.

But of the tale this part will fail,
There's few or none believe it;
We only think that one in drink
Or madness could conceive it:
For Livingston it is well known
Sticks to the constitution;
And in this state his fame's too great
To need a revolution.

IX.

It was a sport for some in court,
And well worth observation,
To see how scar'd the folk's appear'd,
And in what consternation:
The judges too look'd mighty blue,
And plaguily perplex'd, sir;
And both appear'd as if they fear'd
Their turn would come the next, sir,

X.

And first judge Sprig, he scratch'd his wig,
And then pull'd out his quid, sir,
Got off his seat to make retreat,
Not knowing what he did, sir.
And as for Mat. he look'd so flat,
So pale about the gills, sir;
As if made sick by emetic,
Or monstrous dose of pills, sir,

XI.

The worthy pair gave way to fear,
In dread of this commander;
Nor did they dare to interfere
To save poor Alexander.
Poor long leg'd Ogden, too, was lugg'd in,
And, with some others, taken,
By the same fetch on board the ketch,
To be hung up like bacon.

XII.

'Tis thought that Wilkinson, set on
By some conceal'd employers,
On mischief bent—'tis their intent
To kidnap all the lawyers.
Then Wilkinson, for sake of fun,
Continue still their fudges,
And when you've got the lawyers off,
Then kidnap both the judges.

XIII.

And if your boat be not too full
To take another load, sir,
Pray give the Governor a pull
And have him safely stow'd, sir.
But no, he is a weathercock,
As all the town doth know, sir;
And now with every puff must rock,
Which you may please to blow, sir.

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